THE GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. IV. ROCHESTER, AUGUST 2, 1834. No. 31.

Published by Luther Tucker.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834.

On the Extirpation of Weeds.

We resume the subject of destroying weeds. On the *first* appearance of these in a field, many farmers are too apt to pass them without any apprehension for the future; and without reflecting that one weed this year may be increased to one hundred in the next. THE COMMON THISTLE (*Cnicus lanceolatus*) may be given as an example. We have not seen pastures or grain fields overrun by this plant, except it had been allowed to go to seed on the ground a year or two before. It is true that the farmer who has careless neighbors, may receive a part of their products which come floating on the wind, in his clean fields; but we know by long experience that the number derived in this manner is comparatively small, and may be destroyed by a very moderate share of labor and attention. The best time to take them in hand is when they are in blossom; and a side sweep with a common hoe, will snap the stalk from the root at the surface of the ground. The root is then too rigid to send up new shoots, though that frequently happens when they are cut up earlier in the season. To mow them is only doing business to the halves, as they rarely fail to sprout the second time.

There is another pernicious weed (*Scirpus atro-virens*) for which we know of no popular name. It is of the SEDGE family. It grows about three feet high, appearing at *first* in the wettest parts of our upland meadows, but gradually extends by the seed into ground that is not so wet. It may be readily known by its coarse leaf and stalk, and by its seeds which are produced on the top in large bunches or clusters of a dark olive green. We have watched its progress from year to year, and find it greatly on the increase in several old meadows. As we have not observed it in such as have been newly laid down, we conclude that planting the ground with Indian corn, or indeed any common rotation of crops, will easily destroy it. We think it is not worth making into hay; and when it is suffered to grow undisturbed, it must form *more* than nine tenths of the product. Such parts of meadows therefore, are no better than waste lands.

The CHARLOCK or FIELD MUSTARD (*Sinapis arvensis*) is hard to subdue. When it once appears in a field, we have observed that according to the usual course of farming, there its posterity will continue; and yet this weed is an *annual* which like other annuals, cannot increase except by the seed. If therefore it were all pulled up as soon as it comes into bloom, it would be extinct. The great difficulty however is that though it will grow several feet high when it has plenty of room, yet when crowded and stunted, it will bear seed at the height of only a few inches; and *some* of these dwarfish plants generally escape discovery among the grain, even should the farmer be intent on their extirpation. We also suspect that the seeds will lie in pastures for years without vegetating; but we are not quite certain on this point.

The COUCH or QUITCH GRASS (*Triticum repens*) is another weed which is becoming abundant on some farms, and which without care will doubtless in a few years overrun the country, —the fertile lands of this district being very favorable to its increase. *Sir John Sinclair* in his "Code of Agriculture," says "It is one of the greatest banes that husbandry has to contend with. Couch is sometimes so interwoven in the soil, when the land has been long under tillage, as to form a perfect matting. Its destruction can only be effected by an early and complete fallow, when by repeated ploughings in hot weather, with sufficient harrowings between each ploughing, the roots may be worked out, and brought to the surface, where in a hot season and on a dry soil, they may soon be destroyed. The scarifier or grubber, is also of peculiar service to extract the couch, when the land is completely pulverized. Much, however, depends on the dryness of the weather; for if the season be wet, it cannot be done effectually by any less powerful means than the rake, and careful hand picking aided by fire. Besides collecting the roots by harrows and other instruments, it is an excellent practice to gather them by hand labor, employing boys and girls to follow the plough, and to pick up every root as fast as it is turned up. This is greatly preferable to the plan of trusting to their destruction by drouth. When collected, the roots should be either burnt or deposited in a large heap, and reduced to earth, by which means they become the basis of an excellent compost."

Loudon (Enc. Plants) also says "It is one of the worst weeds in arable lands and gardens; and in the former is only to be destroyed by fallowing or fallow crops, *or laying down to grass;* and the latter by hand picking or very deep trenching." He adds "The roots are sweet and nourishing, and are greedily eaten by horses and cattle. Sir *Humphry Davy* found them to contain nearly three times the nourishment of the stalks and leaves."

On the Culture of St. Foin.

We remember to have seen a communication in the New England Farmer from a gentleman near Boston, stating that St. Foin would not withstand the winters of that place; but after searching, we have not been able to lay our hands on the article. The climate of the Genesee Country however, is more favorable; and we should be much interested, if some of our agricultural friends who have dry sandy or gravelly soils, would undertake the culture of this plant. Some indeed have complained to us that they have sown seed which would not germinate; and we know it is sometimes difficult to procure fresh seed; but we have the promise of a small quantity, which we hope soon to obtain, and which we shall offer for gratuitous distribution in very small parcels.

In the little volume of "Hints for American Husbandmen," we find the following account of this *artificial grass* from the pen of *John Hare Powel*, Esquire.

"Saintfoin has been neglected, most probably in consequence of the failures proceeding from the age of the seeds—*they seldom vegetate when more than a year old;* and hence fail when they have reached us in the *common* course with *dealer's* supplies.

"It is found in various parts of Europe—in Germany—Switzerland—England and France. It is considered one of the most valuable sorts of herbage which can be cultivated on *dry soils.* Its long root insinuates itself to a great depth in gravelly and rocky lands. Its stems and abundant leaves afford succulent pasturage as well as excellent hay. Deep calcareous soils are preferred for its growth. If the ground be prepared by *very deep ploughing and proper cleansing crops,* the product is unusually great.

"Its hardiness in resisting the effects of frost and drouth, would render it peculiarly useful in American husbandry. It should be sown as early as practicable in the spring, with *half the usual quantity* of barley or oats. Four bushels are the proper quantity of seed for an acre. Their quality may be known by the brightness of the capsules, the fullness of the kernels, and by their color which should be blue-grey or yellowish red. As the seeds are large, and are enveloped by thick capsules, they *must be covered at greater depth and with more than usual care.* The roller should be applied, if the soil and weather be in a proper state.

"The price in England is from five to six shillings sterling per bushel. Saintfoin is managed as clover, to which it is equal in nutrition and product. It affords valuable *after grass,*—which it is to be lamented our husbandmen too much disregard as the means of saving fodder, and keeping their breeding ewes until the season of greatest trial, on the approach of spring.

"This valuable plant continues during nine or ten years in the soil. My attempts to cultivate it have not been successful, as all the seeds which I had procured were old and did not grow."

We only add from *Loudon* (Enc. Plants) the following particulars:

"It is never found [native] but on *dry warm chalky* soils, where it is of great duration Its herbage is equally useful for pasturage or for hay; and eaten green it is not so apt to swell or hove cattle as the clovers or lucern. Arthur Young says that upon soils proper for this grass, *no farmer can sow too much of it;* and in the "Code of Agriculture" it is said to be one of the most valuable herbage plants we owe to the bounty of Providence."

Hoven in Cattle.

A correspondent says that he has never known the following prescription to fail of giving immediate relief to cattle afflicted with this disorder:

To a pint of water, add half a gill of Angua Ammonia, or spirits of hartshorn. With this let the creature be gargled, and the cure will be effected.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Aphis lanata (or American BLIGHT.)

Last fall I received a lot of fruit trees from a nursery of established reputation; and in walking amongst them to-day, I have found no less than five or six infected by this destructive insect. Happily, its numbers are so few, and my antipathy so great, that there is not much danger of its spreading in this neighborhood; but I would strenuously advise all your readers who have lately planted out trees under similar circumstances, carefully to examine them. The insect appears in *little tufts as white as cotton*, not on the leaves, but on the stem or branches.

A detailed account of this formidable creature may be seen at page 42 of your current volume; but I cannot conclude without expressing my deep regret that it has been permitted through inattention to gain a footing in this country. X.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Spreading and Raking Hay.

Mr. Tucker—Some writers have advised to spread new mown hay equally all over the field. This I object to, where the hand rake is to be used. My practice, for a few days past, has been, to spread the swaths in beds of three or four swaths, leaving a space the width of one swath between each of the beds. The advantages of this method are many. The hay can be turned in a short time. One raking on a side completes a winrow. It saves the labor of parting the hay. The hands can change sides as often as they wish. In this way three men will turn and rake as much as four or five in the usual way. The grass should be mown in long and straight swaths. If the grass is thin it may be cut in double swaths. For general use the horse rake is not to be recommended; but a hand rake with a head four or six feet long and suitable teeth, would be very useful to gather up the scatterings. W. P. R.

Holland Patent, Oneida co., July 21, 1834.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Mr. Tucker—In the Genesee Farmer, June 22, page 197, I notice some remarks by D. T. on the subject of manufacturing potash. I believe the reasons why it is not profitable in the south are,

1. That lime is scarce, especially in North and South Carolina and Georgia; what little is found within a hundred miles of the sea board is oyster and clam shells, and I should think would cost at least thirty-seven cents per bushel, and perhaps more.

2. In those states the population is thin and scattered, so that a sufficient quantity of raw ashes could not be collected without great expense.

3. It would be very difficult to procure in those states good oak potash barrels at any fair price. Whether these objections exist in Virginia and Maryland, I am not informed; but in the states south of Virginia the subject has often engaged my attention, and the above mentioned difficulties seemed to discourage any attempt to establish the business. There are a few suggestions in amendment of Mr. Culver's views, which I think of some importance.

1. His leaches are too large. I have generally found that leaches made of pine boards to hold 20 bushels each much more advantageous. I think his half hogshead lye tub should be made of pine, to hold at least 100 gallons; if made of oak, it will certainly curl and be ruined the first season. Oak vessels will not stand. With these suggestions, I have no other objection to Mr. Culver's plan, but I have never found any advantage in taking out the black salts and returning them before melting Yours, R. M. W.

Potter, June 27, 1834.

Summer Flowers.

[A mistake occurred in publishing the Letter on this subject, last week. The following further notices of ANNUALS ought to have been attached to it, and the notice of *Verbascum marshallianum*, which is a BIENNIAL, omitted:]

The Balsam (*Impatiens balsamina*) is very delicate and very showy. The prevailing colors are red and white; but these are often finely intermixed and contrasted, being sometimes spotted and sometimes striped. It is a native of the East Indies. It has been cultivated in England for almost two and a half centuries, and it will be likely to retain its place in the gardens. There is much choice however in the varieties.

The Sweet Pea or Painted Lady (*Lathyrus odoratus*) is remarkable for the delicate manner in which it is shaded with red. It is fragrant. *Loudon* says "It is one of the most esteemed border annuals, and is extensively grown in pots for decorating chambers and windows." It was introduced into England from Sicily in the year 1700.

The Evening Primrose (*Œnothera grandiflora*) has yellow flowers of three inches in diameter which are also fragrant. This plant is either annual or biennial according to circumstances It grows three or four feet high, and has no great beauty either in its leaves or in its stem, which is often mildewed; yet it is a desirable plant. The first season of its introduction here the gardener who was at work within a few feet of it, near the close of the day inquired of me the use of cultivating such a weed? Not a flower was then visible; but a few minutes after, on turning round he beheld with surprise and pleasure, "the weed" in full bloom,—so sudden was the expansion of the flower.*

For the Genesee Farmer.

Canada Thistles.

Your correspondent at page 218, is in an error when he supposes that the Canada Thistle is *a biennial*. Well would it be for us, farmers, if it were so; but I have seen it growing where it was annually cut to prevent its seeding, for more than *twenty years* on the same spot.

He is right however, when he recommends buckwheat as a favorable crop for its reduction. The necessary ploughing and harrowing to prepare the ground for it, happens at a time when the thistle must grow if it grows at all; and this disturbance at so critical a period greatly debilitates it; besides there is no danger of its perfecting any seed that year. When my buckwheat was ripe however, stalks of the thistle from three to six inches high, well-set with leaves, were somewhat numerous in my fields; and I have never seen them completely subdued by this course, though it destroys much of their vigor.

A Ploughman.

* It is in reference to this property that *J. H. B. Latrobe* in his eloquent Address before the Horticultural Society of Maryland, says when speaking of the WILD FLOWERS of the Allegany: "The Primrose yet more humble than the mountain laurel, springs from the loose rich soil, and as the time is evening, *just before the setting of the sun, the hill side seems alive* as the broad yellow petals of the flower, wearied of their day's imprisonment, *burst as you watch them, into full perfection.*"

For the Genesee Farmer.

Conducting Power of Trees.

Mr Tucker—Since the publication, in the Farmer, of the article written by "W. G." correcting the error which I fell into, in a former communication, and which is held by many others, that the beech and birch trees are non-conductors of electricity, I have made considerable inquiry on the subject. I have found two beech trees myself, and have heard of several others, which had been struck by lightning. One of my neighbors, in whose word I place implicit confidence, informs me that he has known two instances in which the *white birch* was struck by lightning; one a dry tree, among the roots of which a rabbit had taken shelter, and which was killed by the stroke, and the other a green tree. The probable reason why they are not oftener struck, is the low, sheltered situation in which they grow. I think the advice of W. G, to "'bide the peltings of the pitiless storm" in the open fields, rather than take shelter under any tree, is good; for I am convinced, that there is no tree exempt, if it is favorably situated to receive the electric fluid. W. H.

From Dixon's Live Stock Manager.

Hogs or Swine.

Nature, Circumstances, Character, Advantages and Uses.—These are animals which appear to have a middle nature between such as are graminivirous, which feed on herbs and grass, and those which are carnivorous, and eat flesh; possessing in some measure, the distinguishing characteristics that are peculiar to each class. They are very numerous in their kinds, having spread and extended themselves to most parts of the globe, though they are said not to have been originally found in America, but to have been transported thither by some of the first settlers of that country. In some places, where they have increased rapidly, they have become again in the wild state, but with shorter bodies, and more thick in the snout parts as well as in the skin.

These form the principal animals of the second or smaller division or class of Live Stock, and are of considerable profit and advantage in certain situations and descriptions of farm lands; such as those of the arable and dairy kinds, though a few may be kept with benefit on almost any sort of farms, as they live much upon the various kinds of refuse materials, that can only be used for such purposes. The hog, which is a name generally applied to animals of the swine kind, may likewise be kept with much utility in various kinds of manufactories, where large quantities of grain are made use of, as in those of the starch kinds, and distilleries and breweries.

There is evidently much diversity in these animals, in different situations, and under different circumstances, which in this, as well as in all other sorts of live stock, should be particularly noticed by the breeder, keeper, and farmer, in order that he may have a good breed, which will constantly pay better than an inferior kind. Like most other descriptions of farm animals, they, in some measure, require to be adapted to the nature of the keep, and the circumstances of the management under which the farm is conducted They should constantly possess, as much as possible, the chief marks and properties of good hogs, which are those of the form or shape, the nature of the ears, and quality of the hair. The pendulous, hanging

down, or lop ear, and the coarse, harsh hair, indicate largeness of size and thickness of skin; while erect or prick ears show the size to be smaller, but the animals more quick in feeding. Smooth, soft-haired hogs are most suitable for warm climates and places.

These animals have been stigmatised by many who seem to know but little of their real nature or habits, with being extremely filthy, and of an impure nature; but the fact is the very contrary; as they are particularly fond of cleanliness in every thing, though they may, like animals of the cattle kind, sometimes indulge, in hot weather, in wallowing in miry, dirty, and stagnated waters, for the purpose of cooling their excessive heat. Their stomachs are well suited by nature to the reception of a great number of substances that are nourishing to them, which, in other circumstances, must have been wasted or lost, as the various refuse matters of the dairy, the kitchen, the garden, and the field, as well as some others. The nature of the form of them is extremely well fitted to the manner and habits by which they provide their food, being lower in the make than many animals, with a greater strength and thickness in the neck, the snout, and the length of the head, so as to turn up ground readily in procuring different sorts of roots, and their smell is accute, by which they have the power of readily discovering their proper food. Their natural inactivity and heaviness render them capable of speedily taking on flesh and fat, which is so laid on as to form a thick and regular layer on the surface of the flesh towards the skin. These animals seem to have a foreboding or sort of fear of bad weather setting in, as before which they are restless; and in the time of high winds are often much disturbed, running about in a hurried manner, and screaming very disagreeably, at the same time carrying straws in their mouths to their habitations, and preparing, as it were, against such storms and impending bad states of the weather.

The flesh of these animals, especially in the tamed state, is very fine and wholesome, being easy of digestion. It is, of course, of very general use in many different ways; and for salting it has many advantages, as it takes the salt better and more readily; it keeps longer than most other sorts of meat, and consequently, is of vast utility for shipping and various other uses.

Swine are capable of living to the age of twenty or thirty years; but this circumstance can rarely or ever be ascertained in this country, as they are mostly killed while young. In the ordinary management of swine, sows, after they have had two or three litters of pigs, are generally killed; but no breeder should part with one whilst she continues to bring large litters, and rear them with safety, although custom often induces the farmer to kill such sows, and to substitute others of not perhaps half the value, in their places.

The characteristic distinctions of the hog, as given by naturalists, are, that there are four front teeth in the upper jaw, which are converging.—In the lower jaw, six, which are projecting or prominent. Two canine teeth or tusks in the upper jaw, which are rather short; in the lower jaw, two long, exserted or standing out. The snout truncated, prominent, and moveable. The feet, for the most part, cloven. It is a sort of animal, in some points, of an ambiguous nature, being allied to the pecora, or cattle, by its cloven hoofs; and to the feræ, or wild beasts, in some degree, by its teeth, yet differing wildly from both in many respects. It is consequently, supposed by some, to form at once a link between the cloven-footed, the whole-footed, and the digitated quadrupeds.

It is asserted by some naturalists, that swine are not indigenous to these islands, but probably without sufficient authority; they are no longer found wild either in this country or in France.

From the Cultivator.

Pastures.

It is now a well settled opinion, among good farmers, that lands generally, cannot be profitably improved, for a course of years, either for meadow or tillage crops alone; but that the product and profits in both cases are materially increased, by changing from one to the other alternately. Constant tillage exhausts more than the manure of the farm can restore; while in the meadows the burthen of the hay annually diminishes, the soil becomes compact and hard, the benign influence of heat and air are partially excluded from it, the finer grasses run out, and their place is naturally usurped by moss and a stinted herbage. Besides alternation seems to be among the primary laws of nature. We all know the importance of alternating our tillage crops; that a field will not carry the same grain or kind of roots, two or more years in succession without great expense in manuring, or constant diminution in product; and that meadows after two or three years from being laid down manifestly decrease in their product.

The same law that renders alternation of grain and grass essential, applies with equal force to our pastures, although the opinion has prevailed and with most persons is still popular, that old pastures are the best. To satisfy any farmer of the error of his opinion, let him appropriate an acre of old, and an acre of new pasture recently laid down to hay. If the land is of similar quality, he will find that the new will give him two or three and probably four times as much hay as the old. The same difference that we find in the hay, must exist in the pasture. The disparity appears not only in the quantity, but in the quality and duration. From the soil being more permeable to heat and air, the active agents of vegetable decomposition and nutrition, the grass starts earlier in the spring, when in most demand, and continues to grow longer in autumn, in the new than in the old pasture. The plough and harrow and a change of crops, are as necessary to renovate pasture as they are to renovate meadow grounds. In noticing the modern system of Scotch farming in a recent work, we observed that on a farm of five hundred acres, there was not an acre of grass in pasture or meadow, which had been laid down more than two years.

As pertinent to the subject, we make the following extracts from a communication of Mr. Main, in the March number of the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

"Struck when a boy with delight at the evergreen meadows of Doncaster, and the freshness in the dead of winter, of the fields near London, I could not in settling in the north, help contrasting these—with a feeling almost bordering on disgust—with our witty-brown *grass parks* of Scotland, wearing in many places a pale blue tint till the beginning of June, or puffed off in the newspapers as affording a 'full bite' in the middle of May. I said to myself, 'cannot industry and exertion produce a change in our grass lands? Perhaps we cannot expect to vie with Doncaster or London, but still something may be done.' So doffing the gay soldier's coat, and putting on the hodden grey, I set to work, to try if fine pasture could not be got in Scotland. Long did I toil at top dressing,—all the never-failing, oft-recommended recipes of this compound and that compound, I tried in vain,—peat-earth in all the varied shapes of mixture with lime and dung, soot, composts with scrapings of ditches or other matter—all these I tried in various ways. I exhausted the pharmacopeia of agricultural quacks; and soon found out that without the aid of plough and harrow, nothing could be done—in other words the ground must be put in *good heart* before you can have *good grass*.

"Well, that being done, I had fine grass: but it grew bad again; it was not fine *permanent pasture*. I had recourse once more to the old system of top-dressing, and of course improved the pasture, but again it fell off. By this time I had before my eyes the palpable fact that new laid down grass was good, and that do what I would, old grass could not be made to bring the same rent.

"It appears to me, that only on certain soils and situations, that pasture can be allowed to remain without great loss; that such situations are flat meadows, or the neighborhood of rivers or streams, rich in alluvial soil, and the natural habitat of the pasture plants, or in the vicinity of large towns, where manure has been appled till the ground could not bring a grain crop to maturity; and that on all other situations recourse must be had to the plough, as soon as failure in the grass crop takes place; and the breaking up will entirely depend on the quality of the land, and manner which it has been treated, there being no such true *unerring* guide to the quality of the land, as the length of time it can be profitably left in pasture. Little need be said on the unprofitableness of old pasture to the actual farmer. There is little old grass to be found on the farm of a man who has rent to pay. Have you never remarked the difference of rent that is given by a grazier or butcher, for a field of new, and a field of old grass? Have you ever put the question to yourself, why is this? I shall give you the answer: Let both fields be shut up and cut for hay, weigh the produce, see the great difference in favor of the new grass, and the secret is out. Still keep the cattle from the field; look at the new grass, how soon the aftermarth springs! Well then, is not the overplus of the hay that which would have fed so many more cattle? and yet people prate about old grass.

"Not only is the produce of an acre of new grass, far greater than that of an acre of old, but it is more palatable to the cattle, and, as far as I have been able to observe, exactly in the ratio of the age of the grass. An example of this came lately under my eye: A tradesman occupied a field which he cultivated regularly—breaking up a bit, green cropping it the following year, and then sowing it down, after which he pastured it by wethering his beasts. The man leaving the place, I caused some hurdles (fence) to be put around the bit not in grass, and left the rest of the field in pasture. The cattle during the whole of summer, ate the new grass to the very earth, and did not taste the older until the force of hunger made them do so. Next season the bit which had been hurdled off was sown; and was allowed to go with the rest of the field. The very same thing took place, the new grass was first eaten, and then that which was older. I had an opportunity of observing last summer, the marked preference which sheep give to young grass, compared with old, by putting cattle into two fields, separated by a fence only—one very fine grass of some years standing, the other only three years old, and pulling out some of the lower rails of a communicating gate, permitted forty sheep to pass through, and pasture in whichever field they pleased. The result was they were constantly to be found in the field of younger grass, and very seldom went into the old grass enclosure. At last I was forced to shut them into the old grass, finding they were reducing the feed in the one, and leaving too much in the other. Be it always remembered that land must be well laid down. If grass however new, be growing on poor land, or wet, or on land that has been badly cleared, cattle do not relish it. I have seen frequent instances of this. More particularly do they dislike pasturing on foul land.

"Having now broached the subject, I would not for the present at least, pursue it any farther; but ere I take my leave, I would in the first place state, in corroboration of what I have been endeavoring to maintain, that by following the breaking up system instead of the top-dressing one, I have not only altered the verdure, but I have increased the rent of the old grass lawn on my farm from three to five fold. In conclusion I would make a brief recapitulation of my sentiments: I maintain that exept a few favored spots on the banks of rivers, &c. no ground can without loss be left long in pasture; that it appears to me four or five years is generally speaking, the longest period land should be allowed to lie in grass; that is, if pasture be the object, at the end of that time, the ground should be broken up and returned to grass again. I maintain that without grass, severely cropped land cannot be restored to full fertility; and *without cropping* grass cannot be made to continue at the maximum point of utility and verdure."

VALUABLE CARGO.—The cargo of the ship Ann M'Kim, recently arrived at Baltimore, from the Pacific, amounts in gold, silver, and copper, to $215,000.

Important to Agriculturists.

THE TURNEP FLY.

The turnep fly is not always of one kind, but the difference in them is not very important, for they only alter in their paint, their build is always alike. The most common is bottle green, but in some fields all are painted black, with a white line on each side from stem to stern down the neck. They are so active, that the only way in which I could ever obtain them in newly sown fields, was by sweeping the surface with a gauze net, on an iron hoop at the end of a strongish stick. They jump like flees as soon as they see you. This insect, or rather its grub, commences its attack on the turnep as soon as it is up, devouring the two cotyledons and the little heart, and sometimes in a few days leaving the field as brown as it was on the day it was sown.—Schemes without number have been tried to get rid of or kill this little pest wherever it has appeared. I have always observed the greatest quantity of grubs on very young plants; they are very various in size, and it is not before the plants are a fortnight or three weeks old, that the beetles appear in any quantities. Yet there are some beetles observed at the first coming up of the plants. Now I know from experience, that the turnep fly feeds on wild mustard, and several other hedge plants, and therefore it is not improbable, that when they smell the fragrance of the fresh bursting cotyledons of their favorite food, they would skip down from their spring habitations, the hedges, and make the attack. I first sowed some seed in a flower pot, with earth out of my garden; it produced the animal in abundance. Secondly, I enclosed the pot with pasteboard and canvass, with the same success; but still there was a possibility of the enemy getting in, as I had not the cover sufficiently close. Thirdly, I made a light frame about eight inches square, covered it with very fine silk gauze, carefully stopping the crevices of the door with pasted paper, and round the pot where the cover was fastened on with putty, so that there was no possibility of any thing coming to it from without. Yet this experiment was attended with the same success; except that one point, a negative point, was now proved, namely, that the fly did not come to the turnep from other plants, and this was a point gained. Fourthly, I baked the earth in a cast iron pot over the fire, and used no other water to water the seed but such as I had boiled myself, applying it at the bottom of the pot with a common feeder. Then I exercised the same care, and took the same precautions as before. I did not take off the cover till the plants were of a considerable size, and I found them all a-hop with beetles. I had now made another step; having before found that the beetles did not come from other plants, it was now clear that it was not in the earth or the water. Fifthly, with a lens I examined the seed, and found on it a number of white flattish substances; some of the seeds were without any, but there were generally one, two, three, four, and in one instance, five, on a single seed. These I concluded were eggs, and I thought the only way left me was to attack them. It would have been easy enough to poke them off with a needle, but I could not see how I was to employ a needle and a magnifying glass on a sack of turnep seed. I therefore made some pretty strong brine, and soaked the seed in it for twenty-four hours, then dried it thoroughly, and with all the precautions which I have mentioned, I sowed it again, and there was not a single fly, neither was there a single turnep injured. I tried again and again, and I found that, without weakening the brine, if the seeds were only kept in it three hours, there were no beetles, but yet the seed came up as well as ever. I now practice this method with turnep seed, cabbage seed, and in fact with all the cruciform plants in common cultivation, with very satisfactory success. The whole of these experiments were made on the Swedish turnep, which is generally more infested by these beetles than any of the other sorts.—*Entomological Magazine.*

We sometime ago mentioned, in regard to avoiding the attacks of the turnep fly, that a farmer completely succeeded in avoiding them for many years, by rubbing, keeping and sowing his turnep seed among flour of sulphur. Since the turnep insect is attached to the turnep seed, it is clear that the sulphur must have destroyed them. This attachment of the nidus of the insect to the seed is a very remarkable circumstance, and requires farther investigation than the experiments above related, to establish the fact as a general one.—*Editor of Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

From the New York Farmer.

Pie Plant, or Rhubarb.

America is blest with a favorable climate, and peopled by natives from all parts of the earth, who variously cultivate our various soils; and yet our markets are not so well supplied with fruit and vegetables as those of less favored lands. This arises in part from the very limited demand for any thing out of the common way. Animal food is of a more heating and irritable nature than vegetable; consequently less adapted to our summer season. Indeed at any time, the wholesomeness as well as luxuriance of our table is greatly magnified by these salutary additions. Among their numbers, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the Turkish rhubarb, *Rheum rhaponticum*. This is a valuable plant, and only requires to be known to receive general cultivation; it has the important recommendation of presenting itself for the table, when few others for a similar purpose are to be had. The petioles or stems of its large fan like leaf are the part to be prepared. When the leaf is fully expanded, cut it close to the main stem, remove the green top, then deprive the stalk of its outer skin by stripping it down, and not by cutting with a knife; then cut it in small lumps, not too thin; and either boil it in dumplings made of short paste, or bake it in tarts, using sugar, lemon, &c. to the taste. It is found greatly to improve the flavor of apple tarts or pies, by mixing in the proportion of one third to two thirds of apples. The latter fruit having been kept through the winter, generally loses its flavor and becomes flat and insipid. But the good housewife will soon find a variety of ways to cook this delightful plant. I shall only add that it has the reputation of being very serviceable in aiding the discharge of bile, and conclude with a few remarks on its culture. The medical rhubarb is principally brought from the mountains of Tartary, and is the dried root of this plant. It grows there in great abundance upon the declivities of the mountains, preferring a light sandy soil, on the south side but in the shade; therefore procure a place in a warm shady border of your garden, loosen the earth, *far* and *deep*, enrich the spot with some rich light soil, and place the root upon a small quantity of old stable manure, so that its top before any leaves have started be six inches below the surface; over the crown of the root strew a little more manure and cover it with fine mold. In the spring, when the leaves begin to appear above the ground, draw the earth round them, and when the stem of the leaf has attained the length of six or eight inches they may be cut for use. The main stem will attain the hight of six or eight feet. The root for planting may be obtained at the seed stores and nurseries.

As early as February or March, some growers of this plant put barrels or large boxes over the plants, and cover the whole with heating manure. Thus treated they will grow very rapidly. Others let them stand in open warm situations, taking no other pains than keeping the ground free from weeds, and cut the leaves as wanted. They are propagated by separating the suckers or roots from the main stem. In a few years one plant will make a dozen or more. D. F. Ames.

Gardener's Work for July and

AUGUST.

Clean and prepare your ground where your early crops of peas, spinage, cauliflowers, and cabbages grow, and all other vacant spots to cultivate thereon such plants as are proper to supply your table in autumn and winter, with later grown productions. You may continue to sow crops of small salading every eight or ten days, as in former months but they should now be sown on shady borbers, or else be shaded by mats, occasionally, from the mid-day sun, and frequently watered, both before and after the plants appear above ground. You may now plant out your celery plants in trenches, unless you have already performed that operation. About the middle of July, and from that time to the end of the first week in August, you may sow turneps. Thin and transplant such lettuces as were sown last month, and sow more lettuce seed in the beginning, middle, and last week of this month, in order to have a constant supply for the table. So likewise radishes, and in the last week of July a good crop of spinach may be sown for autumn use; it will not then be liable to run to seed as in the preceding months. It is a good practice to sow early kinds of cabbages, about this time, for a supply of young greens during autumn. Collect all kinds of seeds as they come to maturity, cutting off or pulling up the stems with the seed attached, as they ripen. Spread them in some airy place under cover, turning them now and then, that the seeds may dry and harden gradually, and be careful not to lay them so thick as to hazard their heating and fermenting. When they are sufficiently dry, beat out and clean the seeds, and deposit them in bags or boxes till wanted. Give water to such plants as require it, but let this be always done in the evening that it may be of use to the vegetables before the sun shall cause it to evaporate.

You may now innoculate or bud your fruit trees, and, where it can be done without inconvenience, it will be well to turn swine into your orchard to eat the fallen and decayed fruit, and thus destroy the insect which it contains. If, how-

ever, this cannot well be done, or you have not swine in sufficient numbers to devour all your fallen fruit, it will be well to gather and carry it from the ground before the insects, which inhabit it, make their way into the earth, and make you destructive visitations another season.

Keep all your crops clear from weeds, using the hoe where safe and convenient; otherwise make claw hoes of your hands, and weed extracting nippers of your thumb and fore fingers. Pull up the haulm of peas, beans, &c, and remove it to your compost bed; bury it between rows of plants, or throw it, together with all weeds, &c. to your swine, that your premises may have a neat appearance. Cut such herbs as are now in flower, to distil, or to dry for winter use, being careful to do it when they are dry, and spread them in a dry, shady place; for, if they are dried in the sun they will shrink very much, turn black, and prove of little value. Your dung hills and compost heaps should, during the summer months, be kept free from weeds; for if the seeds are permitted to ripen and fall, the dung, when carried into the garden, will disseminate weeds innumerable. Attend to plants set out for seed, and put stakes to such as need support. August, as well as the latter part of July, is the proper season for innoculating or budding. M'Mahon says, "Cherries, plums, or any other fruit trees, may be budded in August, if the bark parts freely from the stock. Pears ought to be inoculated the early part of the month, or while the sap flows freely; but the peach, nectarine, almond and apple, will succeed any time between the first of August and twentieth of September, provided the stocks are young and vigorous."

Preserve peach, plum, cherry, and apricot stones, &c. to sow for raising stocks to bud and graft on. These may either be sown immediately, or kept in common garden earth or moist sand. But it will be necessary to sow them before the stones open, and the radicles begin to shoot; otherwise many of them will be broken or torn in the process of sowing. Every day they are kept out of ground is an injury to them; and if they remain in a dry state till spring, very few will vegetate till a year after, and the greater number not at all. Continue to collect and preserve seeds. Sow onions to stand over winter: likewise cauliflowers.—*Fessenden's New American Gardener.*

From the Ohio Farmer.

Inoculating.

As the season of the year is arriving when this business should be performed, we copy for the benefit of our readers, the following article from the American Orchardist. There are other modes prescribed and practiced, but the following being the most common, and as a person practised in the business lately remarked to us, good enough, we introduce it:

"Inoculating is the operation of transferring any particular and desirable variety of tree upon the stock of an inferior or wild variety. The operation is principally practiced on small trees, and only during the time the sap flows freely, and chiefly during the months of August and September.

Select for the buds the ripest young twigs of the year, and cut off the leaves, leaving the foot stalk entire. Having selected a smooth place in the stock, make a perpendicular slit downward quite through the bark, an inch or a little more in length. Make a cross cut at the top of this slit, quite through to the wood, a little slanting downwards; next, with the ivory half of the knife, raise the bark on both sides from top to bottom, being very careful not to injure in the least the cambium or sap wood. Next, and with expedition proceed to take off a bud; this is effected by entering the knife a little more than half an inch below the bud or eye, quite through the bark, and separating the bark from the wood to the same distance above the eye; always leaving a very thin slip of wood of about one third of the length of the bud; this thin slip of wood occupies the middle section of its length. The bud is to be immediately inserted in the stock to the bottom of the slit, and between the bark and the wood; and the top of the bud being squared even with the cross cut, every part except the eye, is firmly bound and covered with strong wet bass matting.

It is immaterial whether the cross cut is made at the top, or bottom of the slit:—whether the bud is inserted downwards or upwards; it generally succeeds equally in both cases. The mode of taking off the bud with a thin slip of wood, occupying the middle section of its length, is called the *new* or *American* mode; as I find it described by no European author. It is the best adapted to a warm climate. But when the season is far advanced, and the sap flows less freely, it is deemed the surest mode to take out the whole of the wood, always leaving the root of the bud.

The string is to be taken off as soon as it begins to girdle the tree, which is generally in about ten days.

In spring, between the time the frost is out of the ground and the rising of the sap, cut off the stock a quarter of an inch above the bud—sloping downwards on the opposite side.

Scallope budding is performed by cutting from a small stock, a thin narrow scallope of wood, about an inch in length; and taking from a twig a thin scallope of wood of the same length; this is instantly applied and fitted perfectly at top and bottom, and on at least one of its sides, and firmly bound with wet bass matting. This mode may be practiced in spring, and if it fails, a second chance will be offered in July. The French are stated to practice this mode on roses.

The above are the principal modes of inoculating adopted in practice, although Professor Thouin has described no less than twenty-three distinct modes of operation.

Dr. Van Mons buds his roses in June, so that they grow and frequently blossom in the same year. He prepares the young and unripe wood by separating the leaves, leaving only their footstalks; in fifteen days after, their buds are swollen, and are now fit for insertion: the stock is cut off six inches above the insertion of the bud, at the time the operation is performed. They are bound with thin strings of bass matting, previously drawn through a solution of alum and white soap, and dried, which renders them impervious to water.

Golden Rule in Agriculture.—A practical husbandman, of the highest authority, assures us that the golden rule of agriculture—to use such manures as will make heavy land lighter, light land heavier, cold land hotter, and hot land colder must never be lost sight of. He who knows and follows this rule, and he only, is a farmer.—*Central Courant.*

Farinaceous Aliment obtained

FROM STRAW.

The attention of agriculturists in France has been recently directed to the discovery of a method of converting straw into a kind of bran, or *farine*, for the feeding of domestic animals. This discovery has been claimed by two individuals: the first is a miller near Dijon, of whose name we are not informed, who, it is said, on trying the mill stone of a new mill, discovered the possibility of converting straw into nourishing food; the second is M. Joseph Maitre, founder of the fine agricultural establishment of Vilotte, near Chatillon. This distinguished agriculturist, known for the purity and perfection of his breeds of sheep, conceived the idea of converting into farine, not only the straw of wheat and other grains, but of hay, trefoil, lucern, saintfoin, &c. His efforts are said to have been perfectly successful, and his discovery arrived at, not by chance, but by long experiment and research. The aliment which he has produced, is said to be a complete substitute for bran. It is given to sheep and lambs, who consume it with avidity, and may be given to all other graminivorous animals as a grateful and substantial food. M. Maitre, with the view of bringing the process to perfection, has ordered a mill for its manufacture to be erected in the midst of his large farms; and he is preparing to communicate a report to the Royal Society of Agriculture, on the advantages in rural and domestic economy to be derived from this preparation. We are not, at the present moment, informed of the nature of this process. If it be a simple grinding of the straw, or fodder, and a separation of some of its fibrous matter, we can easily imagine the advantages that may arise from it. We know, in this country, that the mere chopping of straw adds greatly to its powers, by facilitating mastication and digestion. We may believe that a more perfect communication of its parts will produce a corresponding effect, and extend very widely the uses of straw and other fodder, as a means of feeding our domestic animals.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

The Palmer Worm.

This is a small worm about half an inch in length, with many legs and extremely nimble. It appears at different times in different parts of the country. I have seen them only on apple and oak trees, in any great abundance; they give trees the same appearance that the canker worm does. They appeared in the county of Cumberland in the year 1791, about the middle of June, eating off the covering of the leaves on both sides and leaving the membraneous part entire. The following year there was none to be seen; and I have not known them in any place two years in succession. The seeds of them may be constant, wanting only a particular state of the weather to produce them. The spring which preceded their appearance had been remarkably dry, both in April and May. The history of this insect is so little known, that I will not undertake to say how they may be successfully opposed. I made smokes under the fruit trees, without any apparent effect. As they let themselves down by

threads, they may be thinned by shaking the trees and striking off the threads. Their ravages had not any lasting effect; for the orchards that had been visited by them bore plentifully the following year.—*Deane's Farmer.*

Vines in Pots.

Any one who is curious to have vines in pots, full grown, should, at the time of pruning, take the stem through the hole in the bottom of the pot, and lay the rest of the vine from the bottom of the pot in the ground, they thus shoot much sooner. For such purposes, I take the old shoots that are to be cut out that season. For the pots I use the same compost as for the border. I always keep rotten dung about the pots, as it makes the vines strike much sooner than keeping the pots dry I have had twenty-six good bunches in a pot, and could have had more, but for thinning. When the fruit is at maturity, I cut the old bunch by the bottom of the pot, and remove the plant at pleasure, for ornament.

I have often taken notice, that in some sorts of vines the foliage turns brown, just as if it had got a little frost. Such vines are generally on a clay soil or on a bottom that does not let the roots push freely, so causing a stagnation of the sap. —*Caledonian Horticultural Society.*

Old Apples.

Mr. Levi Tucker, of Cummingham, Mass. has sent us three Roxbury Russets, which have been kept through two winters and one summer, —*in dry sand.* The fruit was sound and but little shriveled, and had the freshness and flavor of last year's crop. Might not this mode of preserving winter apples and pears, be adopted on a large scale with profit? It certainly might if they commanded the price here they do in the London Market. The Gardener's Magazine for April, quotes Newton pippins at 10 to 12*s* ($2,22 to 2,86) per bushel—Nonpareils at 1*l* to 2*l* 10*s* ($4,44 to 11,10) per bushel, and pears at 4 to 6*s* per dozen —*Cultivator.*

Pillar of Roses.

One of the prettiest floral fancies of the present day is that of forming pillars of roses. These pillars consist of roses trained on iron stakes from 12 feet to 15 feet high, well painted; they form the most durable, as well as the most picturesque objects in garden scenery. During the ensuing summer, I intend to make an accurate list of all the Noisette roses that are suitable for training in this mode. These with some of the Isle de Bourbon varieties, added to the already numerous and decided climbing roses, will make a magnificent display. Merely to show how a heap of clay may become a mount of beauty, I last spring levelled and made circular a large quantity of white and blue clay, dug from a pit to contain water; on this with a small portion of dung and pit sand to each plant, I planted some of all the hardy climbing roses. The effect is now beautiful, and another summer it will be a mount of rose pillars each form eight to ten feet high.

A curious incident, illustrative of the character of birds, occured last week at Quebec. The barn of Mr. Stewart was stricken by lightning, and was consumed. There were at the time two breeding pigeons belonging to the barn, which were outside, at the time of the striking. The persons who arrived, alarmed them, and they flew away; but in a short time, and when the flames surrounded the pigeon house, they both came dashing on full wing, to their nests through the flames, and soon fell victims to their temerity.

FAIR OF THE AMFRICAN INSTITUTE.

The Seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute, will be held in the city of New York, on Monday the 6th day of October next, and continue at least three days.

Articles entered for premiums, must be delivered on the Friday previous: the 3d of October, in order that the Judges may have an opportunity to award the premiums before the Fair is opened to visitors on the following Monday.

Diplomas, medals, &c. will be awarded as usual, for articles adjudged superior in workmanship, or material.

The Managers have the satisfaction to state, that for six successive years annual Fairs have been held under the auspices of this Institute; and more than 20,000 choice specimens of American ingenuity, and skill, have been shown to hundreds of thousands of visitors. The benefits resulting from these displays, the emulation they have excited, and the patriotism they have inspired, are known to every one, who has watched their effects, and traced their influences.

By means of Fairs in our great Emporium, a knowledge of the progress of our country, in the useful arts, has every year been distinctly shown. Their magnitude, their variety, and their importance bear testimony to an extended emulation, operating far and wide among manufacturers and artists. vieing with each other in their varied departments of industry. The effect of so widely pervading an impulse, has caused a general improvement, and a perceptible advance towards perfection, among the whole mass of competitors—accordingly, each successive anniversary of the Institute, has brought to public view, new and useful fabrics, and greatly improved those which were in use before.

The uniformly increasing approbation which has heretofore attended the efforts of the Managers, in getting up their annual Fairs, is a pledge for the future, and affords assurance that the coming exhibition will excel, in variety and splendor, all that has preceded. And they take this occasion to respectfully call on the manufacturers, mechanics and Artizans, to second their efforts, as they are the classes of citizens most immediately interested, in these efforts of the Institute, to aid the cause of national industry.

Places will be assigned in the exhibition room for curious machines: inventors are invited to bring them, and exhibit their movements and operations, as far as practicable: they impart life and animation to the scene, which has never failed to interest. The value of the Machines may, on this occasion, be ascertained. Ingenious men will congregate from all parts of the Union,—the merits of improvements and inventions will naturally be discussed,—and publicity given to their usefulness.

The managers invite the Ladies, who have uniformly countenanced these exhibitions by their contributions, to replenish the coming Fair with the rich variety afforded by their delicate fabrics, of value, taste, and fancy.

Every article, whether entered for premium, or exhibition merely, should be labelled, with the name of the manufacturer, or producer, and also with the agent's name and number: in order that buyers may know where they can supply themselves. Obscure artists, by some of their fabrics having been exhibited, have frequently been brought into public notice; and thereby acquired many permanent and profitable customers, who have been better served, and American skill and industry, at the same time, essentially benefitted.

More particular notices will be published before the Fair. For any further information desired, address Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Corresponding Secretary, at the office of the American Institute, No. 41, Courtlandt street, New York.

Martin E. Thompson,
John Sampson,
Silas B. Hamilton,
James F. Kenny,
Jonathan Amory,
Thaddeus B. Wakeman,
George Bacon,
Elijah Paine,
George Sullivan,
Managers.

New York, June 28, 1834.

Monthly Strawberries.---Judge Darling of New-Haven, professes to supply that market with strawberries, not only all summer but half the fall. They are the monthly strawberry, the cultivation of which he has improved so as to furnish a daily supply. It is a beautiful and delicious fruit.—*Com. Adv.*

Hints and Receipts.

A few general rules are necessary to be observed in coloring. The materials should be perfectly clean; soap should be rinsed out in soft water; the article should be entirely wetted, or it will spot; light colors should be steeped in brass, tin, or earthern; and if set at all should be set with ulum. Dark colors should be boiled in iron, and set with copperas. Too much copperas rots the thread.

The apothecaries and hatters keep a compound of vitrol and indigo, commonly called 'blue composition.' An ounce vial full may be bought for nine-pence. It colors a fine blue. It is an economical plan to use it for old silk linings, ribbons, &c. The original color should be boiled out, and the material thoroughly rinsed in soft water so that no soap may remain in it; for soap ruins the dye. Twelve or sixteen drops of the blue composition, poured into a quart bowl full of warm soft water, stirred, (and strained, if any settlings are perceptible,) will color a great many articles. If you wish a deep blue, pour in more of the compound. Cotton must not be colored; the vitrol destroys it: if the material you wish to color has cotton threads in it, it will be ruined. After the things are thoroughly dried, they should be washed in cool suds, and dried again; this prevents any bad effects from the vitrol; if shut up from the air without being washed, there is danger of the texture being destroyed. If you wish to color green, have your cloth free as possible from the old color, clean, and rinsed, and, in the first place, color it a deep yellow. Fustic boiled in soft water makes the strongest and brightest yellow dye; but saffron, barbery bush, peach leaves, or onion skins, will answer pretty well. Next take a bowl full of strong yellow dye, and pour in a great spoonful or more of the blue composition. Stir it up well with a clean stick, and dip the articles you have already colored yellow into it, and they will take a lively green. This is a good plan for old bombazet curtains, dessert cloths, old flannel for covering a desk, &c.; it is likewise a handsome color for ribbons.—*Frugal Housewife.*

Poison by Ivy—is said to be of an acid nature and alkalies are recommended as remedies for it. Lime water, ley obtained from wood ashes, or weak solutions of pot or pearl ash will therefore be good applications in cases of poison by ivy.—Soft soap and cold water is likewise useful in such cases.

Poison of Dogwood.—The poison of dogwood is of an alkaline nature, and of course its remedy may be found in acids. A strong solution of copperas water has been recommended by several writers in the New England Farmer as a wash for the parts affected by the poison of dogwood. A decoction of hemlock bark, and bathing the poisoned limb with new rum have likewise been recommended.

Remedy for Red Ants.—It is unnecessary to tell any who have had experience of the evil, that *red ants* are like the plagues of Egypt. The following method of destroying them seems to be too simple to be very effective; but I have known it succeed, when a house had been infested with them for years.

'These insects are extravagantly fond of shagbarks, or American walnuts; fill a large dish with these nuts, cracked, and they will quit everything else, to cluster upon it. When the dish is well covered, remove it carefully, and brush them all into the fire; at the same time have a little *corrosive sublimate* in a cup, to sweep in such as happen to stray from the dish; and touch all the cracks and crevices, from which you have seen them come with a feather, dipped in the same poison. In one week if this be repeated they will all be gone. By no means leave the cup or poisoned feather about for an instant.

Recipe for Summer Beer.--Take 4 quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeast, and a spoonfull of powdered race ginger; put these into your vessel and pour on them two gallons of scalding hot water to fill up the cask. Let the liquor ferment about twelve hours, when it will be fit for use. It may be kept in bottles to a great age.

Odoriferious Substances Offensive to Insects.--It

is said that the common mint strewed among grain as it is mowed away in the barn, will preserve it from being injured by vermin. Camphor, when kept among bed clothes, will keep away bed bugs and fleas. From these circumstances, together with the fact that we do not recollect of having seen plants strongly odoriferous injured by insects, we are led to conclude that farmers might be benefitted by turning their attention to the subject.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

New way to catch Fish.—We were much pleased with a story told us the other day, respecting the method sometimes adopted to catch trouts in the lakes in the back part of this State. A steel trap is taken, and a piece of pork is tied upon the plate, the trap set and lowered down in the water. His troutship, who is not always eager to bite, but often prefers smelling and nibbing a little before he makes the fatal grab, comes up to reconnoiter, and while, according to his custom, he is turning the pork over with his nose, he springs the trap upon himself, and is drawn up, nabbed like an unlucky rat, by his head and shoulders.—*Maine Farmer.*

Cure for Botts.—I send you a remedy I used while our coal was brought to market in road waggons, which obliged us to use a great number of horses; and I never knew it fail of giving relief in one to five minutes, viz.: Pour half a gill of spirits of turpentine into the hand, rub it on to the breast of the horse while suffering; let it be applied to the hollow or pit of the stomach, just at the point where the neck joints the breast, on a space six to eight inches in diameter. The relief is certain, if the grubs have not already cut through the coats of the stomach.—*Farmer's Register.*

New Baking Stove.—We have seen a baking and cooking apparatus, the invention of Dr. *Nott*, which bids fair to supersede the common stove for culinary purposes, as well as the tin baker now in use for baking in front of fires, by means of reflected heat. Dr. N's apparatus is also constructed for baking by the reflection of heat; but its superiority over the tin baker now used, consists in its cooking and baking more quickly and perfectly—in excluding the external air—in taking but a very trifling amount of fuel, (three quarts of charcoal being sufficient to bake half a dozen loaves of bread,)—and in its adaption for use in any place,—being as well calculated for cooking out of doors, in the open air, as in the kitchen. And its superiority for the purpose of baking and cooking, over the common stove, consists in its taking not a quarter of the fuel which that requires—in giving out but little or no heat, externally—and in being easily moved from place to place, and put out of the way, when not required for use.—*Schenectady Whig.*

A Baltimore Clipper.—The most remarkable instance of rapid sailing recorded, is probably the case of the brig John Gilpin, of Baltimore, a thorough Clipper of course, which vessel left Baltimore about two years since, and arrived in Batavia after a passage of 82 days—proceeded from thence to Canton in 11 days—from Canton to Manilla in five days—from Manilla through the straits of Sunda, round south of New-Holland, to latitude 48 deg. or 50 deg. to Valparaiso, in 85 days—and from Valparaiso to Lima, in six days 17 hours—making an aggregate distance of 34, 920 miles in 189 days 17 hours—averaging a fraction more than one hundred and eighty three miles per day!

We have the above from an authentic source, and incredible as it may appear, it may be relied on as correct.—*Bost. Mer. Jour.*

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR JULY, 1834.

	10 A. M.					10 P. M.				
Days.	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky		therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky	
1	78	29,50	s w	fair		68	29,50	s w	cloudy	*h*
2	74	29,50	N E	cloudy		63	29,35	E	do	*i*
3	68	29,45	w	do		62	29,45	s	fair	*j*
4	76	29,50	E	fair		66	29,50	s E	do	
5	83	29,50	w	do		74	29,45	s w	do	
6	86	29,45	s w	do		80	29,40	s w	do	*k*
7	80	29,45	w	do	*a*	82	29,35	s w	do	*l*
8	84	29,50	w	do		82	29,50	N w	do	*m*
9	86	29,45	s w	do		82	29,35	w	cloudy	*n*
10	70	29,55	N w	do	*b*	72	29,55	N w	fair	*o*
11	70	29,65	N	do		72	29,65	N E	do	
12	73	29,75	N	do		77	29,75	s	do	*p*
13	78	29,80	s	do		77	29,75	s E	do 83°	
14	80	29,75	s w	do		85	29,60	E	do	*q*
15	82	29,60	w	do	*c*	82	29,55	E	do	*r*
16	76	29,55	s w	do	*d*	85	29,45	s E	do. rainy	
17	77	29,45	s w	cloudy		70	29,65	N w	fair	*s*
18	68	29,70	N	fair		66	29,80	N E	do	*t*
19	72	29,80	s w	do		74	29 75	s	do	*u*
20	76	29,75	s w	do		76	29 65	s w	do	*v*
21	74	29,55	w	cloudy		78	29,55	w	do	
22	78	29,55	s w	fair		78	29,55	N E	cloudy	*w*
23	79	29,55	s	do	*e*	78	29,50	w	do	
24	84	29,50	w	do		84	29,45	w	fair	
25	83	29 50	w	do		83	29,45	w	do	
26	86	29,50	w	do	*f*	82	29,45	w	cloudy	
27	76	29,55	N w	do	*g*	76	29,55	w	fair	
28	76	29,60	s w	do		78	29,50	E	do	
29	74	29,55	N E	do		73	29,60	N E	do	
30	65	29,60	s w	do		69	29,50	N E	do	
31	76	29,40	s w	cloudy		73	29,50	N E	do. rainy	

Mean daily temp. 76°—press. 29.55—rain 1 8-10 inch.

The mean temperature in July,

1831 was 71°—	spring	water	58—	rain 5	4-10 in.
1832 " 74°—	"	"	54—	" 4	"
1833 " 70°—	"	"	54—	" 3	8-10 "
1834 " 76°—	"	"	55—	" 1	8-10 "

From the above it appears that the past month has been 6° hotter for every day of the month than that of '33, and 2° the warmest for the last four years.

During the last four years, the highest range of the thermometer in an exposed position, has not exceeded 95°. It attained this hight on the 3d of June, 1831, and did not rise higher than 88° afterwards during the year.

In 1832 the warmest day was July 1st. At 2 P. M. ther. 94°, and on the 6th, same hour, 92°. From this date the temperature gradually declined. The first case of cholera in Rochester was on the 12th of the same month.

In 1833 the hottest day was July 21. At 2 o'clock P. M., ther. 91, after which the temperature was very moderate till the end of the month.

a 93° at 2 P. M —*b* change of 30° between sun and sun—*c* thunder shower—*d* spring water 55—*e* thunder shower—*f* h. wind—*g* quite cool—*h* showers—*i* showers, depth 8-10 inch—*j* pleasant—*k* thunder showers—*l* 92° till half past 5—*m* 92° at 2 o'clock—*n* 95° at 2 o'cl'k—*o* 60° at sunrise, cool all day—*p* 84° at 2 o'clock—*q* 86 at 2 P. M.—*r* 85° at 2 o'clock—*s* 80° at 2 o'clock—*t* quite cool—*u* 82° at 2 o'clock—*v* 84° at 2 o'clock, thunder—*w* thunder showers.

New Invention.—We have examined the drawing of a machine to gather grain as it stands in the field without cutting. It is called the Locomotive Thresher, intended to be moved by horse power, and with the assistance of three men or boys of fifteen years of age, calculated to go over ten acres of wheat or other grain per day, and gather say two hundred bushels, leaving the straw standing on the ground threshed as clean as is generally done in the ordinary way, thereby saving all the expense of harvesting; and by ploughing in or burning the straw, it is supposed the ground may be tilled ad infinitum without diminishing its fertility. Should this invention succeed, it will afford another inducement for farmers to inhabit and cultivate those beautiful prairies which abound in the far West. The ingenious inventor is Mr. John T. Vail of La Porte, Indiana, formerly of this town.—*Rahway Adv.*

The Simoom.—The best authenticated account of this wind is to be found in the writings of Bruce and Burckhardt. Bruce's account is as follows. "At 11 o'clock, while we were contemplating the rugged tops of Chigre, where we expected to solace ourselves with plenty of good water, Idris called out with a loud voice, 'Fall on your faces, for here is the Simoom.' I saw from the south-east a haze come, in color like the purple part of the rainbow, but not so compressed, or thick. It did not occupy 20 yards in breadth, and was about 12 feet high from the ground. It was a kind of blush upon the air, and it moved very rapidly, for I scarcely could turn to fall upon the ground, with my head to the northward, when I felt the heat of the current plainly upon my face. We all lay flat upon the ground, till Idris told us it had passed over. The meteor, or purple haze which I saw, indeed passed; but a light air which still blew was of heat sufficient to threaten suffocation. For my part, I found distinctly on my breast, that I had imbibed a part of it, nor was I freed of an asthmatic sensation till I had been some months in Italy."

☞ List of payments next week.

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	Aug. 2. ROCHESTER.	July 28. NEW-YORK.
Ashes—Pot....	100lbs.	$3,25.....	$3,90 a 4,00
—— Pearl..	.....	3,50.....	4,20 a 4,30
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	0,16 a 0,18	20 a 21
Candles, mould	.....	0,10 a 0,11	13.a 14
—— dipped.	.....	0,09 a 0,10	11 a 12
Cloverseed.....	.....	6¼.....	6 .a. 6¼
Flax, American.	.....	.....	7¼..a..00
Flax seed, clean	tierce	9,00a10,00	10,50a11,00
Flour, Western.	barrel	4,50.....	4,88a5,00
Grain, Wheat..	bushel	0,81½....	1,02 a1,04
—— Rye....	.....	0,62.....	66.a..67
—— Oats...	.....	0,25.a..27	40.a..00
—— Corn...	.....	0,44.....	72.a..73
—— Barley..	.....	0,00.a..00	00.a..00
Hemp, Americ'n	ton	.....	100 a 125
Hops, 1st sort .	lb.	.....	17.a..18
Plaster Paris...	ton	6,00 a 0,00	2,50 a2,62
Beef, Mess....	barrel	0,00 a10,00	9,12 a9,75
—— Prime....	.....	0,00 a 8,00	5,62 a 5,75
Pork, Mess....	.....	14,00a15,00	13,25a14,00
—— Prime....	.....	11,00	9,25a10,25
—— in the hog.	100lbs.	4,00.....	....
Tallow.....	....	7,50 a 8,00	6,75 a 7,00
Hay.....	ton	7,00 a 8,00	9,00a11,20
Apples.....	bushel	50.a.100	.....

Valuable Books for Farmers,

FOR SALE BY HOYT & PORTER, ROCHESTER.

BROWNE's Sylvia Americana, or a description of the Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, practically and botanically considered, illustrated with more than 100 engravings. Price $2 50.

Manual of a Naturalist, with directions for preserving subjects of natural history. Price 50 cts.

Moubray's Treatise on breeding, rearing and fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals, abridged and additions by T. G. Fessenden, Editor New England Farmer. Price 75 cents.

Mason, Lawrence, Hind and Barnum's Treatises on the Disease of Horses.

Hymn of Nature.

BY PEABODY.

God of the earth's extended plains!
The dark green fields contented lie:
The mountains rise like holy towers,
Where man might commune with the sky:
The tall cliff challenges the storm
That lowers upon the vale below,
Where shaded fountains send their streams,
With joyous music in their flow.

God of the dark and heavy deep!
The waves lie sleeping on the sands,
Till the fierce trumpet of the storm
Hath summoned up their thundering bands;
Then the white sails are dashed like foam,
Or hurry, trembling, o'er the seas,
Till, calmed by thee, the sinking gale
Serenely breathes, Depart in peace.

God of the forest's solemn shade!
The grandeur of the lonely tree,
That wrestles singly with the gale,
Lifts up admiring eyes to thee;
But more majestic far they stand,
When, side by side, their ranks they form,
To wave on high their plumes of green,
And fight their battles with the storm.

God of the light and viewless air!
Where summer breezes sweetly flow,
Or, gathering in their angry might,
The fierce and wintry tempests blow;
All—from the evening's plaintive sigh,
That hardly lifts the drooping flower,
To the wild whirlwind's midnight cry—
Breathe forth the language of thy power.

God of the fair and open sky!
How gloriously above us springs
The tented dome of heavenly blue,
Suspended on the rainbow's rings;
Each brilliant star that sparkles through,
Each gilded cloud that wanders free
In evening's purple radiance, gives
The beauty of its praise to thee.

God of the rolling orbs above!
Thy name is written clearly bright
In the warm day's unvarying blaze,
Or evening's golden shower of light.
For every fire that fronts the sun,
And every spark that walks alone
Around the utmost verge of heaven,
Were kindled at thy burning throne.

God of the world! the hour must come,
And nature's self to dust return!
Her crumbling altars must decay!
Her incense fires shall cease to burn!
But still her grand and lovely scenes
Have made man's warmest praises flow:
For hearts grow holier as they trace
The beauty of the world below.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.—In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars 180 feet high, inclining so much out of the perpendicular that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a flight of steps within, of so gentle an ascent, that it is said a horse could mount with ease. In going up, the inclination of the tower is found to be considerable, but in coming down still more so. It appears on the upper side as if you were ascending, and on the lower side as if you would fall headlong. On the top it has a fearful slant; and but for the iron railing which surrounds it, few would venture to trust themselves there. The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground above six feet. It is built of marble, and has stood more than six hundred years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is supposed to have sunk, when built as high as the fifth story; and the architect had the boldness and the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

Lafayette, the Oak of the Village.

The correspondent of the London Spectator, writing from Paris, May 21, thus beautifully and feelingly announces the death of Lafayette:—

Sir—Have you ever witnessed the destruction, the downfall, the death, of the *Oak of the Village!* Generations passed away, but *the Oak was in its place.* The village had a new church—new officers—new governors—new proprietors—new mansions new owners—new institutions—and even new customs and habits: but the Oak *was ever in its place.* In the center of the village-green, it spread its luxuriant and refreshing branches; whilst the young carolled and the gay danced beneath its loved shade. "*The Oak*" was the scene of many a festive hour, many a joyous jubilee, many a happy anniversary! Other oaks had been planted, and had been cut down; other trees had luxuriated and smiled on the villagers. There was but *one Oak* to the village—others were oaks, and others were trees. but this was THE OAK! If a cricket-bat had to be played, it was under the Oak; if a wrestling match had to be fought, it was under the Oak; if two lovers gave a rendezvous, it was at the Oak; if the officers of the parish wished to address the inhabitants, they met under the Oak. When the church was pulled down, and divine worship was chanted in the open air, the Oak at once sheltered the assembly from the rays of the sun, and from the showers of Heaven.

The candidates for *Senatorial honors* spoke to the electors of the spot, and the neighborhood, under the Oak. The little children were left to play under the Oak; and their mothers or their sisters confided them with a degree of confidence to his protection—for he was as the father of the village, and the household god of the villagers. In summer-time, the master of the charity school conducted his little flock on a Saturday to the shade of the Oak; and before they separated till the Monday, from their books and studies, they sung the evening hymn beneath his branches. In troublesome and warlike times, when invasion was spoken of, and foreign foes were feared, the "Loyal Volunteers" used to exercise and drill under "the Oak." And when even winter was most drear and the storm most pitiless, still the Oak raised his venerable head; and the thought that spring would return, and the tree and the green be once more gay and enlivening, softened the severity of the hour, and mitigated even the roughness of the blast.

The Oak was a constant benefactor and a never failing friend. Other friends might be faithless—other trees might perish or die—other shades might be destroyed by the interested or the powerful; but "the Oak belonged to the village—for all times belonged to him. But even the Oak was mortal—even the Oak was destined to perish: and in the midst of a horrible tempest which desolated this once happy and once prosperous, but now sad and desponding village, the lightning of the skies descended upon the Oak—tore from it its branches—struck it even to its roots, and the Oak fell and was no more! So there was no more singing and no more dancing—no more carolling and no more meeting; and the green became deserted: and a simple monument marked the place where the venerable friend of the village had once stood; and it became deserted, lonely and sad. And the first days of grief were as the days of weeping of an orphan who mourneth over the tomb of her mother, and as the grief of a widow who is suddenly bereft of her husband, and as the tears of the mother who weepeth over the loss of her only, her virtuous, her beloved son. And no eye was dry, and no cheek was rosy or healthy; for all felt the loss of the Oak to be the greatest of all losses: and the village was in mourning. And to the credit of that village be it said, the mourning was a long mourning, and the tears were oft-shed tears, and the griet was not of short duration, and "the Oak" is engraved on the hearts, and hangs up in the form of pictures and of paintings, in the cottage of every villager; and pieces of branches, and of the trunk, and of the root are handed down as precious relics from father to son, and from generation to generation. For it is still "THE OAK."

And what that Oak once was to the village, Lafayette hath been to the People: and not merely to the People of France, but of the whole world.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MAHOGANY LOG.—The Boston papers state, that a single mahogany log was recently sold at auction in that city, for the sum of *seven hundred and sixteen* dollars—being at the rate of $6 per 179 board feet.

This magnificent tree occasionally grows to a size almost enormous—at least four feet in diameter, on some of the West India Islands. In this country, however, it is very rare that any thing like the largest trunks are seen, for the obvious reason that such masses of a wood so solid as this is—growing, as they generally do in the interior of the islands,—are exceedingly troublesome to be conveyed to the sea shore, especially over a mountainous country, intersected only by bad roads, or none at all, and traveled chiefly by the almost barbarous natives. Nevertheless, the worth of the article in a commercial point of view, may be estimated from the fact, which we find authenticated in English publications, that a single log, imported at Liverpool, weighed nearly *seven tons.* This log was sold in the first instance for L.378. It was afterwards re-sold for L.525; and it is said would have commanded double that sum, had the dealers been confident of the quality of the wood.

It is stated in the English Library of Entertaining Knowledge, that the Messrs. Broadwood of London, famous makers of piano fortes, gave, not long since, the enormous price of three thousand pounds for 3 mahogany logs, which measured about fifteen feet in length, and thirty-eight inches diameter.

These immense masses were cut into veneers of eight to an inch, and the vast amount of material thus procured from them, may be calculated without much difficulty. Not unfrequently the inch is divided into fifteen parts, or more. A log of fifteen feet length, and three feet in its other dimensions, cut up in this manner, would be spread out to the expanse of about *an acre and three quarters;* and nearly an acre if cut in the more liberal and respectable fashions.